The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1871. NO. 260.

WASHINGTON.

Close of the First Session of the Forty-Second Congress.

The House Adjourns Amid a Shower of Personalities.

General Butler Again the Recipient of a Raking Fire.

Text of the Ku-Klux Bill as it Finally Passed.

The House Asserts its Rights in Regard to Treaty Appropriations.

Extra Session of the Senate Called to Meet May 10.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Address to the People of the United States.

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SENATE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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DISSOLUTION.

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NOTICE.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1871.

THE PARIS REBELLION.

Each day brings its new explanation and theories of the Paris commune; notwithstanding the discrepancies in some of their details, it is becoming possible to comprehend the spirit, or, perhaps, the spirits, for there are many, that animate the bands in Paris, now leagued in resistance to the Thiers government. One correspondent holds up to our view the trades-unions, and especially the great organization of workingmen known as the Internationale. "The rebellion," says this one, "is a grand trades-union strike, directed from London, the upshot of whose effort will be to abolish all rights of property, and to substitute for a republic the government of the trades." Blanqui, we are informed, "is the organizing chief of the Internationale, though Rochefort is its political figurehead. It will have its standing army. It will set up the guillotine. It will abolish religion."

There is a grain of truth in this theory. The workingmen's unions in Europe are thoroughly secular and opposed to the influence of the Church and the priesthood; they are deeply imbued with socialist ideas, and most of their representative leaders hold that no man can have lawful right to anything as property, save that which his own labor has produced. They hold that all lands, mines, railways, and other means of transportation, and the privilege of issuing paper money should belong to the whole people in common. The workingmen's organizations are, doubtless, a vast power, far greater in England, France, and Germany than we can conceive of in America, and their whole strength is thrown into this Paris resistance. But they do not stand alone, nor are their socialist theories shared by, perhaps, a majority of the "Reds" of Paris. They could not control the National Guards, for they denounce a standing army as even more dangerous than an established priesthood, and, while not slow to precipitate a bloody struggle on very loose and ill-defined grounds, they are, like most reformers and zealots, the professed apostles of peace; opposing war as equally iniquitous on both sides and under all circumstances. Both in Germany and France, their organization opposed the recent Franco-German war as an unnecessary monarchical butchery, and has gained great popularity by the popular concurrence in its position.

The element of power which attracts the revolted National Guards and no small portion of the people of Paris to the standards of Blanqui and Rochefort, is the demand by the city of the right of self-government, and by the National Guard of the privilege of electing its officers. This "separatist" feeling between Paris and its army on the one hand, and the peasantry of the rural districts on the other, is partly a passionate repugnance, the result of great unlikeness between the city and the provinces, and partly a political sentiment corresponding closely to our sectionalism, or "State rights."

While these influences culminate in Paris, they are strong in Marseilles, Lyons, and the other large cities. They earnestly desire the right of local self-government, or, in their phrase, to be "free cities," confederated with France, but not dependent on France for their legislation. They ask that a treaty shall be entered into between these cities, or communes, and the rural government of France, whereby they shall be free from the burden of a consolidated national despotism, whether it be republican or imperial. The cities of France, and Paris above all, present in their social characteristics the strongest possible contrast to the country. Paris is the gay centre of amusements for foreigners from the whole world. The French peasant, and indeed the true Frenchman everywhere, has no liking for foreigners, and requires very little amusement. The Parisian is a man of the world, extravagant and dissolute. The rustic Frenchman has strong family ties, is frugal, hard-working, and intent only on enhancing his means out of the small savings that result from business pursued at close profits against great competition. Paris is fast, brilliant, wicked, and debauching. Rustic France regards the capital as the maelstrom where virtuous youth are drawn down to perdition. They both fear and hate Paris, and will kiss one foot of the tyrant themselves if he will but plant his heaviest heel on the Parisians.

Paris, with all its science, fashion, progress, and theories, pants to burst from the domination of the mailed despots imposed upon her by the peasantry, by the standing armies which they recruit, and the imperial humbugs whom they maintain in power by bayonets and votes. If we had no State lines, and New York had hitherto been governed by a Mayor appointed by the President, assisted by the national army; if she had at last struck for self-government, and were now calling upon Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago to join her in the effort to erect some barriers between them and the consolidated despotism of the central power, the case would have some of the features of the Paris rebellion. It is, in great part, a struggle between the cities and the country. The former demand a federal system and autonomy. The latter demand a unified republican or monarchical empire. This is the reverse of the unity that is growing in Germany and Italy, and even in the United States. But, in our sympathy for unity in Germany, we have no need to turn a deaf ear to the cry of France for that very system of federalism which we, a few years ago, so exclusively admired. Each principle has its advantages and evils. France has been crushed by enforced unity, under which her people grew more and more unlike and repugnant. Germany has been torn by the severance of her petty governments until she has learned to yearn for unity and an empire.

The two peoples are moving in opposite directions, just as we moved toward State sovereignty and secession until civil war drove us back toward consolidation and national unity. France has had too much of governmental unity. Her longings for local and municipal freedom should be respected. Especially should our own government, founded as it is on a wise attempt to unite local freedom with national unity, lend a quick ear to the cry of the French cities for federalism against centralism. The movement may have dangerous, or incompetent, or bloody leaders, but they can scarcely be worse than the minions of Napoleon III. It may include men of ultra and Utopian theories, as do all revolutions. But, if it embodies a principle essential to the success of republicanism in France, and to the welfare and liberty of the French people, it is entitled to the patient forbearance of all true Americans, and of the friends of political progress everywhere.

Mr. Garfield, in a speech on the Ku-Klux bill, a few days since, made a point which it is very difficult for the advocates of extreme measures at the South to meet. Let us give his own words:

"But, sir, this fourth section goes a hundred leagues further than any similar legislation of Congress during the whole days of the rebellion. It authorizes the declaration of martial law. We are called upon to provide by law for the suspension of all law: [illegible] 'Martial law is the will of the General who commands the army.' [illegible]"

The force of this statement Mr. Shellabarger tried in vain to evade by saying that the state of things under which martial law may be declared is described in the bill, and that, when that condition of things arises, Congress may not be in session. The obvious reply is that, when such a condition has arisen, and [illegible] is summoned to the capital. If the war-making power is, under any circumstances, to be entrusted to the President of the United States, the right of declaring civil war, at least, should be excepted. But the President has no power to declare war, and there can be no more fatal objection to the Ku-Klux bill than that it proposes to bestow upon the President by special act the power of construing a certain condition of things to be rebellion, of suspending the act of *habeas corpus*, of declaring martial law, and, in fact, of instituting civil war. It is no answer to this to say that General Grant may be implicitly trusted to use such power wisely and not abuse it. It is not a question of Presidents, but of precedents and principles. A wise man has said that a nation may lose its liberties in a day and be half a century in finding it out. We are throwing away our liberties just so far as we depart from that perfect scheme of checks and balances which the Constitution of the United States secures to us, and we shall inevitably be brought to a knowledge of the fact by bitter experience, if we are not wise enough to remember in time that our only safety is in adhering to the first principles of our government.

THE TRIAL OF MRS. FAIR.

The trial of Mrs. Fair, *alias* Mrs. Snyder, *alias* etc., for the murder of A. P. Crittenden, her paramour, in San Francisco, has now been in progress about four weeks without reaching a verdict. It is a most remarkable trial, containing, perhaps, more elements of notoriety than any other criminal trial on record in this country, excepting, possibly, the McFarland trial in New York. There are, however, in this Fair case, many grimly comical episodes and characteristics which constantly divert the attention from its serious aspects. It would seem as if the California instinct for humor is so keen that they cannot get along without their funny murder trials.

Mrs. Fair, the accused—the "Darling Laura" of the copious love correspondence—is a woman of whom her victim, Crittenden, if he had heeded the elder Weller's advice to "beware of vidders," must have fought very shy, since she was three or four times a widow before he ever knew her; having married a couple of men at New Orleans, one of whom was divorced, and another shot himself, and another—Colonel Fair—at San Francisco, was not long in shuffling off the coil of matrimony and his own mortal coil together at the pistol's muzzle. Since then Laura has had but two husbands, of whom is one Snyder, who appears in all the voluminous testimony as much of a nonentity as his celebrated namesake in Mr. Jefferson's comedy. The other was only a sort of putative husband, the late Mr. Crittenden himself, the title to whom Mrs. Fair still claims by a more "holy" obligation than that to his legal wife, still living and undivorced. It has been sworn to in court, by a dozen or two of witnesses, that Mrs. Fair, or Snyder, bore a bad reputation for chastity before and independent of her *liason* with Crittenden. She was known to San Francisco society as a fast woman, an occupant of separate lodgings, an occasional keeper of hotels, and a speculator in mining stocks. She is only 34 years old, and is described as being dark, and rather *petite*. She is apparently tolerably educated, strong-minded, extremely passionate, politic on most occasions, and wears, notwithstanding her small stature, No. 6½ gloves and No. 3½ gaiters—circumstances which should be duly noted by future writers on psychology.

Mrs. Fair was allowed to testify; two or three times, *in fact*, at intervals during the trial. She had a good story, and told it capitally. The period during which she committed the fatal deed, as well as that when she was alleged to have made certain admissions to her victim's wife, she had neatly covered up by spells of insanity, during which everything was to her a blank. As to the latter episode she could only remember that Mrs. Crittenden's words "were constantly ringing in her ears with a clang, clang," but that she had no notion of their meaning. Several doctors testified that she had shown insanity at the jail, after her arrest, while the female attendant at the jail, who was admitted to be an expert, from two years' service as nurse in a lunatic asylum, swore that the accused had shown no evidences of insanity which she could detect. A sister of Colonel Fair testified that Mrs. Fair had threatened to shoot Crittenden if he did not give her a certain $3,000 diamond set which she coveted. But it was claimed, in opposition, that this sister, in turn, was a woman of bad character, whom Mrs. Fair, in the capacity of guardian angel, had endeavored to bring back to the paths of virtue, and who had "soured" on her benefactress. In further rebuttal of the insanity theory, it was proven by various shopkeepers and others that the fair murderess had, on the afternoon of the murder, been around shopping, in a cool and equable frame of mind, purchasing, with great particularity and a sharp eye to prices, a nice wine-colored suit; collecting a bill due to her from an auctioneer; making arrangements to sell her piano, etc. The fact that she seemed content with a suit valued at only $70 seems to have been the only index of insanity obtained from her transactions of that afternoon.

Mrs. Fair has a mother, and the mother is in court. The two ladies take turns with their hysterics, and, between them, keep the court and the bar in a most perturbed state. The other day, a witness was about to proceed to narrate some circumstances tending to show, as the lawyer said, not only that Mrs. Fair had a bad reputation, but that her course of life was such as inevitably to create such a reputation. Whereupon, the mother went off in a very bad fit. The Judge, who was fining people, right and left, for contempt of court, felt like applying his favorite remedy in this case, but a proposal to remove the poor lady had a better effect. She promised to have no more such spells if they would let her stay; and it should be recorded to her credit that she kept her word, notwithstanding some very tough testimony came in.

Another character in the drama is Mrs. Crittenden, widow of the slain man. She has told several very valuable stories, and made fifty or a hundred fine speeches, being one such in response to each question, no matter how simple, from the lawyers. She has instructed the Court what is its duty toward the lawyers, and the lawyers what evidence is, and is not, admissible in the case. Here is an interesting passage from her examination, the incident alluded to having occurred at the Tahoe Hotel, in Virginia City, where Mrs. C. had, as she says, sought an introduction to the woman Fair, at Crittenden's request, for the purpose of giving her (Fair) the benefit of her social endorsement, in the face of certain rumors detrimental to her reputation—a very noble and praiseworthy act—but see how it resulted:

"Q. Now, will you state what conversation you had with her on that occasion at the hotel? A. Well, I first went with her to dinner. Of course the ordeal was a very severe one to me.
"Counsel for defence moved to strike out the answer. So ordered.
"Witness. I was taken sick at the dinner-table. *I became sick from the effects of going to dinner with her.*
"Mr. Cook. I ask that that be stricken out.
"Witness. I do not see why.
"Judge. Let it be stricken out.
"Witness. I then left the table and went up to my room. After dinner Mrs. Fair came into my room. [illegible] she knelt on her knees before me, took my hand, and begged to be allowed to [illegible].
"Mrs. Fair. *That's a lie.* (Sensation.)"

Mrs. Fair was then fined $150 for contempt of court in insulting the witness, which, in addition to the former fines which she had incurred, makes quite a respectable sum to assess against a lone widow. But the most extraordinary feature of the trial, after all, is the love correspondence between the paramours, extending through a period from 1864 to 1870, during which it is safe to say that the ordinary terms of endearment and phrases of protestation known to the vernacular got more rough usage than they have experienced from any other couple, young or old, since the Sprague-Craig correspondence. Crittenden's effusions had a peculiarity perhaps natural in a man of affairs, 50 years of age—that is, the nearly equal mixture of love, misery, and business. He would be harassed simultaneously and equally by a suspicion of some rival and a sudden fall in Yellow Jacket stock. He would shrink to a most sickly yearning for "one kiss;" rush out and sell a thousand Hale & Norcross short; rush in again and add the news in a postscript, coupled with a protestation that he could "never, never, never do without you, darling;" but that, as soon as Chollar-Potosi rose, he would clasp her again to his bosom and hand her a check for $5,000. Then there would come, in the next missive, suspicion, self-condemnation, despair, and the ills of mind and conscience which such illicit connections must surely bring, sooner or later. But these, and even a visit to Chicago, whence some of the letters are dated, do not seem to have cured the man of his mad passion; and, even if his evident resolve, last September, to free himself from his wretched thraldom, had not cost him his life, it is extremely doubtful, judging from the past, whether he would have been able to shake off the fatal attachment. The correspondence shows the woman to have been nearly as much infatuated as the man, though more cunning and more desperate. Her letters contain threats to ruin both him and his, unless he shall become her husband "in law as well as in fact." It is altogether likely that the jury will avail itself of the insanity theory to acquit the culprit; but, if it does, the event will merely show that petit juries are about the same in California as elsewhere. The case is much more vigorously conducted for the prosecution than was the McFarland case, at New York.

STATE CHARITIES.

The number of public institutions in Illinois supported from the State Treasury is annually growing, and now includes:

1. Penitentiary, at Joliet.
2. Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.
3. Insane Hospital.
4. School for the Education of the Blind.
5. School for Idiots.
6. Normal University.
7. Soldiers' Orphans' Home.
8. Industrial University, at Champaign.
9. Reform School, at Pontiac.
10. Southern Normal University, at Carbondale.
11. Insane Asylum, at Anna.
12. Northern Insane Hospital, at Elgin.
13. Soldiers' College, at Fulton.
14. Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Chicago.

The expense to the State *for* these various institutions, exclusive of the Penitentiary, is for various items, viz: Land, buildings, repairs, furniture, food, clothing, fuel and light, medical attendance, salaries, stationery, freight and postage, farms and stock, and general expenses. For many of these institutions we have not the annual expenditure in detail.

The Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb has cost the State, in addition to what it has received from pupils, $844,705. The number of pupils has been 683, the average cost to the State of each pupil being $1,095.

The Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville was commenced in 1847. The cost has been:

From special tax	$ [illegible]
Regular appropriations	173,000
Special appropriations	[illegible]
Received from patients	[illegible]
From farm	34,168
Total	$1,884,[illegible]

This money has been expended for the following purposes:

Building site	$ [illegible]
Buildings	[illegible]
Improvements and repairs	116,867
Furniture	[illegible]
Salaries	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The remainder of the money has been applied for food, clothing, and general expenses of the institution. It will be seen that over 60 per cent of the whole expense has been for salaries, buildings, repairs, and furniture. There has been received from the farm and stock thereon $34,168, and expended on the same, $44,807.

The Institution for the Education of the Blind was begun in 1849. The appropriations by the State have been $356,823, and the other receipts $44,603, or a total of $401,426. Of this money there was expended for

Buildings and repairs	$ [illegible]
Salaries, wages, &c.	[illegible]
Miscellaneous expenses	[illegible]
Total	$314,064

The rest of the money has been paid out for provisions, groceries, &c. Whole number of pupils, 350. Average cost, $1,141.73.

The School for Idiots and Feeble-Minded Children has cost, from 1865 to 1870, inclusive, $98,345, of which there was expended:

Buildings	$11,187
Repairs, &c	[illegible]
Furniture	[illegible]
Salaries and wages	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The school has 80 pupils; whole number admitted, 117; average cost, $787.45.

The cost of the Normal University was partly defrayed by local subscriptions. The amount appropriated by the State is about $133,000, to which must be added the appropriations from the college and seminary fund, amounting to $151,535, making an aggregate of $284,500.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal was completed in 1868. The appropriations, general and special, amount to $240,471, of which $132,412 have been expended on the building alone. We have no report of the amount paid for salaries or other details. The whole number of orphans received has been 480, but how many have been inmates at any one time is not stated. As this is but a temporary charity, the expenditure for the building has been grossly extravagant.

The Industrial University at Champaign is the result of the donation by Congress of 433,000 acres of land, from which $294,600 were realized in cash, and invested. Champaign County subscribed in lands, bonds, etc., $450,000. The State has appropriated $60,000. The expenditures to March, 1870, were $123,854, of which $38,712 were for salaries, and $65,000 for grounds, buildings, instruments, etc.

The State Reform School at Pontiac received a subscription of $90,000 from Livingston County. It has recently been opened. There has been expended for real estate, $22,246; buildings, $69,152; due to contractors, $30,324. Total, $131,932.

The Southern Normal University was authorized by the act of 1869. It is not yet completed. The building alone will cost $275,000.

The Southern Asylum for the Insane was also authorized by the act of 1869. The building has just been commenced, and will cost, when completed, $480,000.

The Northern Hospital for the Insane is estimated to cost $500,000, and will probably reach $750,000.

In 1867, the Legislature appropriated $50,000 for the education and maintenance of disabled soldiers and sailors, and the support and education of indigent orphans or half orphans of deceased soldiers above the age of 12 years at a cost per person of $100 per annum. In 1869, $20,000 additional was appropriated. The students were to be educated at a private school in Fulton, Whiteside County. The number of pupils attending has been 318.

The Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary is a private institution to which the State votes a small stipend. The appropriations passed by the present General Assembly for these institutions are:

School for Idiots	$47,000
Insane Hospital, Jacksonville	[illegible]
Deaf and Dumb	166,700
Blind Asylum	40,000
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	157,744
Normal University	62,790
Reform School	100,394
Industrial College	[illegible]
On account of Southern Insane Hospital	60,000
Total	$1,015,[illegible]

The Penitentiary buildings cost over one million of dollars.

From this review of the institutions of the State it will be seen that, of the charities in actual operation, over 60 per cent of the cost has been expended in buildings, furniture, and salaries.

But the reader will not fail to observe the tendency of the State to duplicate or triplicate its institutions unnecessarily. Thus, we have a Northern, a Central, and a Southern Institution for the Insane, creating the necessity for three buildings, and three corps of salaried officers. We have, at present, but one institution for the idiots, one for the blind, and one for the deaf and dumb, but there are several sections of the State clamoring for an expenditure of State money for real estate, for building, and for salaries. The State charities are very wise and humane provisions, but their cost, original and current, is needlessly increased by the multiplication of buildings, and the employment of several corps of salaried persons, when one would answer the purpose. The object of State charity should begin and end with the relief of those who are destitute, and who have no persons properly chargeable with the cost of maintaining them. We are rapidly passing ahead of this object. We are providing homes for the support and maintenance of all those who, from whatever cause, fail to take care of themselves. The tendency of this is to consume for the support and comfort of those who are in no sense paupers the money which ought to be employed only for the relief of the destitute. We are providing places of comfortable residence, at the public expense, to which all persons may send such of their afflicted relatives as may be troublesome or expensive.

The desire to hold public office is the bane of our political education; the privilege of expending public money is the ambition of the present generation, and to gratify these aspirations legislation is forever increasing offices, providing salaries, and levying taxes. This policy, forced by the external pressure for office and plunder, is rapidly finding free scope in establishing public charities, or, State institutions, the main and principal object of which is to pension large bodies of men on the public, and to expend as large a percentage of money destined for charity on other objects as possible.

THE REMEDY FOR STRIKES.

The American workman, of whatever occupation, whenever he considers himself aggrieved in his relations with his employer, assumes that he has no remedy or means of redress, except to strike, and he immediately proceeds to do so. This is true of every branch of mechanical labor. The remedy, however, has been employed for many years, and, during that time, has never redressed a grievance, arrested a wrong, or punished an employer one-tenth as severely as it has punished the striking workmen. Employers may have temporarily yielded, but have done so merely to extricate themselves from a pressing embarrassment, and, that over, have bid the workmen defiance. A few years ago, the ship-carpenters of New York struck for an advance of 50 cents per day. They numbered 2,000 workmen; with the other trades connected with the business, there were not less than 8,000 men thrown out of employment. The strike lasted about seven months, when the men went to work at the old prices. In the meantime, 3,000 families were left without their accustomed means of livelihood, and the aggregate of wages lost exceeded $1,000,000. The employers suffered but a comparatively small loss, because they had most of their business done for them at yards in other parts of the country. Nor was the loss of wages the only loss. The men were idle, and, for a long time, lived in a state of excitement, indulging in the use of liquor to an extent far beyond what they would have done had they been at work. They suffered in their own persons, and in their families, all the deplorable consequences of idleness in large cities. They gained nothing by the strike, but caused much suffering and distress among themselves. The history of all other strikes has been practically the same thing. This system, moreover, has revolved another element most injurious to labor, and that is a mutual spirit of defiance and antagonism between the employers and employed, and this has worked, and must necessarily work, against the interest of both. On the one hand, men feel that they are employed as so many machines, required to execute so much work; on the other hand, is the feeling that the workmen are laboring as mere machines, having no interest other than to get their wages for the least amount of labor.

The English mechanics have long since improved on the strike. They tried that for a long while, and have now generally abandoned it, and have adopted the arbitration plan. At the English Labor Congress, recently held in London, the successful working of arbitration was unanimously endorsed. All the workingmen's interests were represented, and from all there was a condemnation of strikes as a remedy, and as general an approval of the arbitration system. Some of the statements were very interesting. In Nottingham, where strikes were once general, and more or less continuous, the warmest relations of amity now prevail between employer and employed. Whenever any difference of opinion concerning wages arises between the workmen and the employers, the matter is promptly referred to a joint committee of two masters and two men, who meet to settle it. The system provides that, in case these arbitrators cannot agree, an umpire shall be called in, or the subject shall be referred to the whole Board of Arbitration, which consists of a larger number of the two classes. During the eleven years the system has been in operation in Nottingham, the cases of appeal have been very rare, and only twice has there been a necessity for calling in an umpire. The agreements of the four arbitrators have been so generally acceptable and satisfactory that both sides have taken them as final.

The difference in the cost of this new machinery for settling labor questions was specially commented upon. During the hearing of the question before the arbitrators, work goes on as usual; nobody is discharged, the mills are not closed, there is no excitement, no idleness, no drinking, and no fighting. The expense of the Board of Arbitration for the Nottingham factories is a monthly contribution of one penny from each workman—a shilling per year. That is the total cost of this peaceful mode of settling all controversies, which in no way disturbs labor, throws no person out of employment, and leads to none of that shocking wretchedness that once attended the strikes. The same mode prevails generally in various other places in England, and is everywhere equally successful.

The adoption of some such system in the large cities of the United States would be of great value. It would be a protection to the workmen from the hasty, inconsiderate, and, oftentimes, despotic rule of the present labor union organizations. These unions in England were, as they are now in this country, too often controlled by the thoughtless, the idle, and the unsettled workmen. It is one thing for a man who has no family, and who, carpet-bag in hand, can move his residence at five minutes' notice, to vote for a strike; but it is quite a different thing for the man of family, who is practically tied down to the locality. The one class can order a strike, and these can move on to the next place where they can get work, leaving their encumbered fellow-workmen to bear the consequences. Arbitration has destroyed this tyranny in England by transferring to a permanent tribunal the decision of all controversies. The idle, worthless, wandering workmen have lost control over their more settled brethren, and the result is no more strikes, a satisfactory answer to all reasonable demands, and a kindness and liberality between the employers and employed wholly unknown, and, indeed, impossible, under the old system of strikes.

The wave of revolution on the continent of Europe always breaks, though it may be only in ripples, on the shores of England, and the present outbreak of the "Reds" in Paris is not an exception to the general rule. But, hitherto, England, at least for a couple of centuries, has always been wise enough to accept and meet the inevitable, and to yield the clear rights demanded by the people without permitting the struggle for them to come to any desperate issue. Eminently wise in action in this regard, she is always equally wise in permitting the largest liberty of speech to her subjects, whereby her subjects learn precisely what it is they want, and the government learns in season precisely how far it will have to yield. This spirit of true conservatism has hitherto been her salvation, and the day will be an unhappy one for her when she departs from it. How true this is, is shown by current events. England has her "Reds," as well as France, and they have recently held large meetings, both in public and private. But they seem to be anything but harmonious, so far as they are publicly reported. The red flag has been torn down, and placards bearing the word "Republic" have been trampled under foot, not so much, perhaps, because the audiences did not believe in democratic governments and the perfect liberty of the citizen, but because they were by no means persuaded in their own minds how such a government could best be established in England, and at what price liberty was to be bought. Talk is in itself a great safety-valve, and, in free and full and untrammelled discussion, truth has much more than an equal chance among a thinking people. No more injudicious step could possibly have been taken than a recent order of the Home Secretary to the police authorities to break up the meetings of the republicans in certain places where they have been accustomed to meet. The licenses to sell ale and beer in some of the houses where these meetings have been held have been taken away, and others threatened with a recall of their licenses if they allow such meetings to be held on the premises. Such an attempt to suppress what the Secretary is pleased to consider sedition and treason may, if persisted in, produce the very thing he hopes to check, as the men to whom the right of discussion is thus denied have only taken to secret meetings in private houses. To drive the disease in is quite as likely to be as fatal a mistake in statesmanship as it is in medical practice. A skilful physician aims to bring the eruption always to the surface, not only that he may recognize the disease and apply the remedy, but that the virus may not work in the dark upon the vital organs. The Home Secretary will find out probably that he has made a mistake.

THE NORTHWEST.

IOWA.

The Ottumwa *Courier* gives the particulars of an affray five miles west of Eddyville, in Monroe county, wherein Thompson stabbed and severely wounded Evans Williams and his wife. It seems that there had been some misunderstanding between Williams and Thompson about the fence between their places; that, on the evening in question, Williams and wife were passing along near the place where Thompson had joined their fence instead of building his own fence, and that, while Williams was talking about the propriety of tearing the same down, Thompson sprang suddenly from his place of concealment in the fence corner, armed with a spade and [illegible], and assaulted Williams desperately, knocking him down, and cutting him with the spade, until he supposed him dead, when he turned upon Mrs. Williams, shot her, and [illegible] her with the spade, after which he fled from the spot, leaving his two victims apparently dead. They were discovered some three hours afterward, both terribly mutilated, the husband evidently mortally wounded, while there is but little hope of his wife's recovery. Thompson was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $6,000.

WISCONSIN.

An Oshkosher has caught 5,000 muskrats within thirty-five days.

—The Appleton *Crescent* says winter wheat is fine and the prospect for a large crop is good.

—The Columbus *Democrat* says that, in a cemetery in the little village of Wyocena, in Columbia County, there is written a tomb epitaph. It is as follows: "Seventeen years a maid; the four a wife; two months a mother, and then took her life."

INDIANA.

Richard Jones [illegible] fell from a [illegible] story floor at the residence of his son, near New Amsterdam, on Saturday, causing his death almost instantly. Mr. Jones was 88 years of age, and one of the pioneers of Harrison County.

MICHIGAN.

Me-no-ah-how, an Indian woman, aged 118 years, died in Elbridge Township, Oceana County, April 1. She, with three sons, was at the famous battle of Tippecanoe.

—As two civil engineers were at work in the wilds of Michigan a couple of weeks ago, eighteen or twenty miles from any house, one of them began to suspect that the other had become insane, a suspicion which was made certainty when his companion came to him and said: "I wish you would hide my revolver, and the axe, for I came very near killing you with them last night. I got the revolver and cocked it at your head three times, but something told me not to kill you with that, so I got the axe, and then I was commanded not to kill you then, but I am afraid I will if you don't hide them, and God knows I don't want to kill any man." Assistance was procured, and the unfortunate man was taken to an asylum.

MINNESOTA.

There is a singular law suit in Goodhue County. It seems that two religious societies quarrelled as to which should bury the dead body of a man who had belonged to neither; and the decision of one, soon after the funeral, came with an order from the man's widow for the removal of his remains to his own church. The order was disregarded, and thus the matter has got into the courts.

OHIO.

Speaking of terrapins, the Lebanon *Star* gives this item from Clinton County: "Isaiah Morton, in plowing round a terrapin, and thinking to transmit his name to unborn generations, concluded to cut it upon the shell of this slow traveller; but, on clearing the surface, what was his surprise to find the name of his father, and the date, 1832, plainly carved upon the shell. Mr. Morton's father has been dead for twenty-five years."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The cholera is raging in all the ports of the Persian gulf.

—It costs $10 in Canada to call a man a "bald-headed idiot."

—Quebec has now on the stocks eleven ships, averaging about 900 tons each, nine barques, four schooners, and [illegible] steamers.

—During last month nearly 250 carriages were shipped from Amesbury, Mass., and it is estimated that 10,000 will be constructed this year, and that the pay of the workmen will be fully $600,000.

—Governor Senter, of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, April 27, as a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer, in that State, after the New England custom.

—A Canadian, who got a jug filled at a Portland drug store, from a prescription reading "spiritus fermenti," was nearly poisoned to death by taking a drink of it. He thought he was getting whiskey, but it was furniture varnish.

—Sandwich is the banner-town of New Hampshire, [illegible] in New England, for making maple sugar. The Selectmen have taken an inventory of the article, and find the amount to be 70 tons, which, at 12 cents a pound—the average price—amounts to $16,800. As a specimen of sugar-making, one farmer made 4,500 pounds, another 3,000, and many from 500 to 2,000.

—A young man residing in Providence, while attending religious services Sunday before last, received a note from a lady to whom he had been paying attentions, to the effect that she had no real liking for him, and that she could no longer regard him other than as an acquaintance. The reading of the note had such an effect on the young man that he fainted away during the sermon, and had to be carried out and restoratives applied.

—Sandal-wood was formerly obtained by the East India Company in large quantities from the Fejee Islands. As many as seven large Indiamen have been known to be lying at anchor in one of the bays at once, waiting for cargoes of the precious wood. The trees have been felled with such reckless improvidence that, on the shores of the main bay, a solitary sapling, planted by a missionary, is now the only living sandal-tree for many miles around.

—Sir Spencer Robinson, the eminent British naval constructor, says, in regard to the supposed great draught of water required by the French iron-clads, that, independent of the floating batteries built in the Crimean war, the French had available for service in shallow water in August, 1870, ten iron-clads, drawing from 8 feet 8 inches to 16 feet 6 inches water, one monitor drawing 11 feet, two iron-clads drawing less than 18 feet, and eight drawing less than 20 feet.

—There is a church squabble in Louisville also. One of the vestry of St. John's Church in that city, a Mr. Arnold, having declared in favor of High Churchmanship at a parish meeting, employing such phrases as "not in the third story or the garret, but on the roof," etc., to define his position, the other vestrymen publish a circular letter dissenting from the views expressed by him, and inferrable from the illustrations he employed, and saying that they have no more sympathy with his preferred type of churchmanship than for that which proposes, at the next general convention, "to abridge, mutilate, and revolutionize the Prayer Book," but that they are "Prayer Book Churchmen, nothing more, nothing less." The circular letter is regarded as an invitation to Mr. Arnold to tender his resignation as a vestryman.

—*The Colored Representative* is a journal published at Lexington, Ky., in the interest of the freedmen. The first number contains the following modest announcement of the editor's gifts:

"We will say to our readers that if they want any kind of poetry made and set to tune, call on the editor of *The Colored Representative*, who will take pleasure in filling all orders by due notice. The whole creation of mankind was born for some purpose, if but little. So the editor of the *Colored Representative* can thank God that he was born a natural poet, which gift came from God, and no man can counterfeit."

"If you want some poetry made,
I'll make it if I promise.
And fix it so it will not fade.
Please call on G. R. Thomas.

"Happy pleasure you can wear,
Harry's wife that does not swear;
The joy of life your sure to feel,
Teach your children not to steal."

—An English magazine writer, writing of colors and their durability in reference to dress, gives the interesting particulars of the infinite diversity of shades. Although two thousand different shades of color can be readily dyed at present, this number gives but a false idea of the effects that might be produced by a continually varying admixture of one hue with another. Sax-blue counts from twenty-four to twenty-four shades produced by manufacturers in printed cottons, linen, and silks, and a still greater variety could be furnished if demanded. In royal blue there are this season from twenty-four to thirty-eight varieties in the light middle shades. Scarlet has from thirty to forty shades; crimson the same number. Yellow has from thirty to fifty shades. The writer adds: "Scarlet, so rarely seen in ladies' dresses, may be termed the Emperor of colors, and is very beautiful in its light middle, and rich and dazzling in its middle shades, and in certain combinations looks elegant in connection with a silver-gray or an olive."

PERSONAL.

A clergyman in Connecticut boasts the title of the Rev. Hezekiah Fiddle, D. D.

—General Imboden, the rebel cavalry leader, was married recently to a prominent Virginia belle, Miss Lockett, of Mecklenburg.

—Anna Dickinson is not going to England this summer, but to Canada, to rest, as we are authoritatively informed.

—The Hon. James M. Mason, of Virginia, is in Baltimore, under medical treatment for nervous debility and threatened blindness.

—A monument is to be erected in Trieste to the late Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico. It will cost 110,000 francs.

—Camillo Urso has been surprising the Londoners by purchasing, of a dealer in rarities, a cremona three centuries old, of the genuine Amati manufacture, and giving £1,000 for it.

—A Californian, who has lately been studying "Poor Richard's Maxims," expressed his disgust of them by calling their author, Benjamin Franklin, an "incarnate sixpence."

—General Jordan, who, a year ago, was the principal commander of the revolutionary Cubans, is now engaged upon magazine and newspaper writing in New York.

—Barnum issues a circular to all his circus employes, recommending abstinence from peanuts, tobacco, and liquor, and promises to pay [illegible] per cent interest on all the money they deposit with his treasurer from their wages.

—Lieutenant Davis, who headed a company [illegible] through the South, carrying the Union flag, [illegible] the Governor of North Carolina offered him $10,000 [illegible].

—M. Dupin, the "Comptroller of the Kitchen" of Charles X., Louis Philippe, and Napoleon III., was evidently a man of spirit. He committed suicide at Versailles recently, because he could not survive the humiliation of being Comptroller of the kitchen of a "nobody like M. Thiers, and a nobody like the Assembly."

—Miss Ellen A. Hammond, daughter of Dr. Pearl Hammond, of Danielsonville, Conn., was one of the graduates of the Women's Medical College of New York, at the recent commencement, and she will have charge of her father's practice during his absence at the Legislature, to which he was recently elected.

—Tennessee papers report the sudden death of Wm. W. Ward, Chancellor of the Fifth Division of their State. He was during the war Colonel of the Ninth Tennessee Confederate Cavalry, and aided Morgan in his raid into Indiana and Ohio. He was elected Chancellor last August.

—The report that the Hon. O. F. Winchester has given Yale College a hundred thousand dollars for an observatory was premature. Whatever plans he may have been considering, are not yet matured enough to be made known to the public.

—General Martin Carrera, whose death is announced, was President of Mexico for a brief period in 1855. In April, 1853, Santa Anna was recalled, and for the fifth time was placed at the head of the government; but the year following, Alvarez, "the panther of the Pacific," assisted by several eminent Mexicans, caused a revolt, which resulted in the flight of Santa Anna from the country in August, 1855. General Carrera was then elevated to the Presidency, but was compelled to retire a month later, when, after a period of anarchy, Alvarez was made President by a junta.

—A new Peabody has arisen in England, with the difference that he has not at present revealed his name. Some time ago a gentleman stated that he was prepared to expend £100,000 in the erection of a lunatic asylum for the benefit of the lower middle class. He is now proceeding to carry out that purpose, and has publicly intimated that he is prepared to devote to the public and useful purposes a sum equal to that given by Mr. Peabody, as soon as he can satisfy himself as to the best means of effecting this, so as to do the greatest public good.

—William J. Ross, who died a few days ago, was for some time past an editorial writer on the New York *Herald*. He was a man of remarkable accomplishments, and, what is rare in a writer, he was a fluent speaker. [illegible] he was an American, but resided many years in Europe, where he became a Revolutionary Democrat, and took part in the Italian revolution of 1848, in speaking of which he would tell excitedly how he once delivered a Democratic speech to an Italian multitude in the Colosseum. Some years ago he was called upon for a speech at a European revolutionary meeting in New York, and he addressed his cosmopolitan audience in four different languages in succession.

—A Washington paper says: "I feel a little aggrieved in behalf of Washington, that the heroine by which an American girl becomes a Princess of the German Empire, is not to be celebrated here. Miss May Parsons, of Columbus, Ohio, is to be married in that city next month to Prince de Lynar, who arrived by the last steamer, and is now at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and who is on the staff of Kaiser William. Miss Parsons, with her mother, has passed some time in Europe, and wherever she has gone she has been admired, and received attention from the most distinguished personages. With her mother, she participated in the summer *fêtes* at Compiegne, given by the French Emperor and Empress two years ago, and while in Paris, prior to that time, [illegible] treated her with distinguished attention. She met the German Prince who is now to marry [illegible]. At the banquet given the Emperor of Germany, on his return to Berlin, [illegible] while toasts were being given, to Prince de Lynar, and said: 'I drink to your American *Amor*,' and added that he would soon give her an opportunity to go to America and bring her back with him to Germany."

POLITICAL.

Cincinnati has a genuine sensation in the form of a physician bearing the name of Jones, who has been elected a member of the City Council, [illegible] was chosen without his knowledge or consent.

—Since the declination of General Garfield, the Republican competitors for the nomination for Governor of Ohio have become numerous. There are now [illegible] John C. Lee, General Ed. Noyes (of Cincinnati), the Hon. V. H. Horton (of Pomeroy), Judge Lawrence (late M. C.), the Hon. Martin Welker (late M. C.), the Hon. Samuel Galloway, [illegible] Buckland, the Hon. Rufus P. Spalding (of Cleveland), and General J. Warren Keifer.

—The Kentucky Democrats will hold their State Convention in Frankfort on the 3d of May. There is quite a contest over the nomination for Governor, [illegible] instructed their delegates whom to vote for. The Cincinnati *Chronicle* sums up the results [illegible]: For Kinz, twelve counties; Leslie, fourteen; Jones, eight; Bowen, six; Craddock, four; McCreery, two; Pfister, two; Magoffin, one; Turner, one; Spalding, one; Hawes, one; Knott, one; and twenty-one counties and delegates without instruction. Seventy-four counties have been heard from, leaving forty-one not yet reported.

—The Detroit *Tribune* of April 19 says: "A letter from Hon. David Davis to a gentleman of this city states that he will speak in Cincinnati April [illegible], and will go thence to Louisville, [illegible] reputation as a writer and speaker upon finance and taxation. It will be the aim of these gentlemen to lay down correct principles of revenue reform, and show just what revenue reformers expect to accomplish."

—The New York *Citizen*—edited by Mr. Roosevelt, a Democratic M. C.—has the following: [illegible]

—In the United States Senate, April 18, Mr. Fenton, of New York, sent to the Clerk and had read, an article from the Washington *Republican*, embodying an extract from the New York *Times*, charging him with complicity in the reported defection or treachery of Mr. Wisans, of the New York Legislature. Mr. Fenton then said: "I should not now notice this attack, did it not appear in a paper supposed to be in some measure an organ of the Administration. It hardly seems necessary for me to deny charges or repel insinuations of this character; but I deem it best (departing from the rule I had adopted for myself in such cases) to say that, so far as my having any knowledge, intimation, conference, talk, or thought in regard to the course of Mr. Wisans previous to the announcement in the press of what he had done, is wholly without foundation and false. I have not seen Mr. Wisans for three months past, nor have I had communication with him or others regarding him. I was called away from here on the 7th of this month to my home in Western New York, where I remained a few days, and, on my return, [illegible] a day in New York city, and did not go from here last Friday as reported. I have known Mr. Wisans for several years, not as an intimate friend, but as a person of fair standing in society and politics, and for whom I entertained a fair degree of regard. He was nominated and elected for the office he now holds while I was in Europe, [illegible] ago last summer, and [illegible] course during the first session was regarded as honorable, and there was no division in the party, as I am aware, in reference to his return last fall. His betrayal of the confidence and trust reposed in him is not less disreputable to myself [illegible] than it must be to the patriotic and intelligent constituency who commissioned him a seat in the Legislature. I deeply deplore the act, as I do all acts and conduct which bring disgrace upon men and an injury to a good cause. I profoundly sorrow over this act, as calculated in some degree (as seems to be intended by the use that is made of it in coupling my name with it) to disturb and divide the Republican friends in New York. I earnestly condemn conduct or a course of action, whether at Albany or here, which does not tend to strengthen our cause."

RAILROADS.

The Perry County (Ill.) *Banner* learns that laborers are at work on the Tamaroa end of the Chester & Tamaroa Railroad.

—The contract for grading the Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, between Guttenburg and McGregor, Iowa, has been let.

—The Nashua (Iowa) *Post* says: "A contractor on the road is our authority for saying that the work north of Cedar Falls up the Shell Rock Valley has been abandoned, and that the Burlington Company are negotiating to secure the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Road via Nashua to the State Line, thus securing a St. Paul connection without building the road up the Valley of the Shell Rock, over Clarksville and Rockford."

—The Oshkosh (Wis.) *Northwestern* says: "Captain James Jenkins, President of the Oshkosh & Mississippi Railroad Company, returned last evening from New York, where he went on business connected with the commencement of work on the line of the road between this city and Ripon. While in New York he investigated the matter of the old Winnebago Railroad bonds issued in 1856, and now held by parties in New York. He also looked up the question of the iron for the road, and, at the next meeting of the Directors, a definite step will be taken. A meeting will be held in a few days, when the matter will be determined upon."

—A dispatch, dated Rockford, Ill., April 20, says: "Two parties of surveyors, numbering some 30 men, under Chief Engineer G. A. Stuart, left this city this morning for the purpose of surveying across for the Rockford Central Railroad—one party going south to Rochelle for locating, and another north to Rockton and Beloit for preliminary survey. The survey is made with a view of speedy construction, it being the intention of the company to complete the work of building and equipping the road ready for actual business by the 1st of January next."

—The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Gazette* of the 15th says: "Captain Hastings left Dudley M. Steele, Esq., President of the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad, and A. M. Saxton, Esq., in New York. Mr. Steele had just succeeded in effecting arrangements for the negotiation of $5,500,000 bonds of the Western Division of the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad Company on very satisfactory terms. The arrangements for this transaction had been fully completed on Friday, and a meeting of the parties interested was to be held on Saturday for its final consummation. There is not a shadow of doubt that the negotiation has been perfected ere this, and that work will be resumed on the road inside of the next twenty days, and that the great national highway will be pushed toward Fort Kearney as fast as money and men can accomplish the work."

WASHINGTON.

Different Kinds of Land Grants.

Ku-Klux and the South.

Talk with the Florida Men Here.

District of Columbia Affairs.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, April 14.

Senator Stewart, who purchased, a year or more ago, a $30,000 house next door to Minister Schenck's, has begun to furnish it with a $500 sideboard. Stewart is a driving sort of man, and I have had four or five different opinions about him during the past three years. A few days ago I met him, and said: "Senator, that was a great piece of humor in you to rise up and oppose land grants when your name has been upon fully as many grants as that of any man in the universe."

"It is perfectly consistent," said Stewart. "I said nothing about giving lands to railroads who return a quid pro quo. My fight was against this Jersey Diddling in lands such as reversions for educational purposes and for soldiers' homesteads. Take the paper this morning and you will find that several thousand picked acres given to the State of Ohio for Agricultural College purposes have been sold under the hammer for $100,000 to a single person. There is your monopoly, and not in the railways."

I had not anticipated this kind of a shot, and so I went around the corner to think of an answer. There is no doubt at all that much of the land given away for education has been turned over for very pitiful sums to individuals willing to buy it, and thus the colleges have no permanent endowment, while the folks who got the land are capable of being perfect Ahabs about it. The volunteer soldiers' bills are rank swindles.

KU-KLUX.

I do not know what to say about the Ku-Klux bill. The South is undoubtedly behaving shamefully, chiefly under Democratic direction. Northern dough-faces have always [illegible] the worst advisers of the South, and, [illegible] Jeff. Davis comes forward to give advice, and violence, [illegible] has made a grand coalition against the United States Government and its agencies. The very men who have been fighting the regular army and cut it down out of all proportion, such as Butler and others, are now foremost in demanding that the South shall be garrisoned with troops and the power of the General Government be respected. It is certain that we all want the nation to be respected—not so much to be "felt" nor acknowledged, as to be obeyed. But the very demagogues who have upheld the carpet-bag governments of the South were the same who, for personal and jealous reasons, made a vast noise [illegible] the regular army; and the plain facts are, as I was told at the War Office to-day, that we have not enough enlisted troops to make the national power respected through the Southern States. The Republican party has been abused by the adventurous traders in it, who have increased the debts of all the Southern States, and in some of them made free government well-nigh insupportable. On the other hand, the Democratic party, which has come to be the great nuisance of Christian civilization—as bad to us as French socialism—has never addressed to the South one word of counsel, of admonition, or of reproof. Claiming to be always friendly to the South, it has never done it any good, and, if it ever does issue one word of advice to the Southern people, that word will be for partisan uses and for sinister ends. The Southern people ought to know, from the large middle class of Republican conservatives in the North, that all the laws which have been made must be obeyed; that the American nation is no compromise, but a force; that in the North all the better class of men have despised slavery and its teachings for the last quarter of a century, and that what they see of the South [illegible] has only shown them that slavery was a monster [illegible] to be dreaded [illegible]. If the South is ever to be revived, [illegible] it will be through the influence of the Northern Republicans. [illegible] The tails of Democratic rowels in the North have neither money, principles, stability, nor industry, nothing which can repopulate a State. Their sympathy blasts. Their friendship is useless to us who abide in the North, and what good can it do the broken fortunes of the South?

[illegible]

I have been looking about to find somebody who could give me a clear idea of things in the South, and one of the men whom I have consulted has been the Carpet-Bagger, Hamilton, of Florida, [illegible]. Hamilton is a man of 31 years of age, imperfectly educated, and when just of age he went into the union army from the State of Pennsylvania. He has been a participant in about twenty battles, and received wounds at Gaines' Mill, at Antietam, and at Fredericksburg. He was put in the Veteran Reserve Corps and made a Judge Advocate, and then was detailed to the Freedmen's Bureau. He went to Florida, where [illegible] directed things in the interests of the Republican party, and they sent him into the forlornest part of the State, namely, in the county seat of Marianna, [illegible]. Hamilton [illegible] with more courage than discretion. He went into the little town, took an office, and put up a sign, "Headquarters Freedmen's Bureau, U. S. A." The old rebel citizens of the place entreated and invited him to their homes. He thanked them, but said that he apprehended that the sort of work which would fall in his way would not enable him to continue the popularity they promised, and that, therefore, he thought he ought to decline such social invitations. The general society of Florida is made up of [illegible] of all the Southern States [illegible] who have run into swamps to get out of the jurisdiction of Georgia, the Carolinas, and Alabama and Mississippi; but still among these roughs there are many excellent families who hold the reputation of their neighborhood to be worth keeping, and they made every effort to conciliate the stranger in their midst. Hamilton who is a little convivial in his habits, largely increased this good opinion by getting into a fight wherein he stove in the ribs of a celebrated local scalawag, and scared from head to foot a second rebel Colonel. The result was that the whole town [illegible] that Colonel Hamilton is much of a man and ought not to be hammered. In short, Hamilton's success was so thoroughly secured in Western Florida that the Tallahassee Republican government resolved to run him for Congress. I derive my information about him from the brother of Senator Gilbert, of Florida, and from several other prominent Republicans of the State, all of whom say that Hamilton is a fine type of an impulsive Northern young man, too independent to be pulled into rings, and yet not discreet enough to take care of his own interests. After four years' service in Congress, Hamilton returned to Jackson County, and he found a far different condition of affairs. Symptoms of the Ku-Klux were developed. The rebel papers were most noisy and defiant. He held a meeting in the town of Marianna, where the rebels rode into the place with double-barrelled shot-guns, Spencer rifles, six-shooters, and bowie-knives, and swore by all terrible oaths that the Yankees had come to town, but [illegible] should never leave it alive. The negro voters were so intimidated that two or three who rose up to make speeches in the face of that bloodthirsty Ku Klux crowd went back on the Republican party and all the Northern men amongst them, and catered to the tastes of the rebels round about. In the end, the roads leading out of Marianna on every side were guarded, and there was a general chuckle in anticipation of the fact that Hamilton and all his party would be shot dead as they departed. The only way to get out was to threaten to put the county under martial law through the influence which Hamilton possessed at Tallahassee, and to avoid this infliction, a dozen of the old citizens got into a wagon with him with their muskets and shot-guns and rode over the Alabama line. In one of the adjoining counties, observing symptoms of a general riot, Hamilton took advantage of an interruption to clinch a young rebel, a son of one of the leading citizens of the place, by the throat, and choked him nearly to death, and, while it was raised, two or three other youngsters came up and cut through his coat and undergarments clear to the skin with dirks, and would have murdered him but for a negro who stood at his side with a six shooter, and threatened to blow off the head of Hamilton's victim unless he should wave off the crowd. These two—the representative in Congress and the negro, then drove out of town in a buggy, blazing the whole place, but each fully expecting to have the back of his head blown off as soon as their backs were turned. At another time, six Northern men at Marianna were obliged to keep watch day and night to avoid being murdered, and when I saw Hamilton the other day, on the point of departing for Florida, he said: "My God! I shall never get back to Marianna again. Hell has broke loose there. I don't know what we shall do."

Yet when I asked him whether the conduct of the Northern men had not been adapted to incite the Southern people, he confessed that it had.

Further inquiry satisfies me that, for two or three years after the war, the South was upon its good behavior, and if general amnesty had been proclaimed and the country remanded to its legitimate state under the Constitution and the Union, much of the bitterness and bloodshed might have been prevented and allayed. But to the efforts of the Democratic newspapers of the North and the speeches of Frank Blair and other kindred adventurers and demagogues, the South must impute much of its calamity and the North much of its failure. There appears to be nothing to do but to compel the South to keep the peace, and at the same time to restore the Southern States to as much of their legitimate ownership as the circumstances will allow. We cannot reopen the war in order to reimpose the government of Morton and Butler upon one-third of the United States.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia, in common with the country at large, has suffered from General Grant's want of good sense and propriety. Under the old dispensation, this tolerably populous district was debarred from representation; it had a municipal government, with a Mayor and an upper and lower council. [illegible] Congress being absorbed with national business, could give only parts of its [illegible] to the whole question, [illegible] Congress which had but time to devote to the District. There are about a half a dozen men here who have laid out their money and improved this town, and these set to work to alter the condition of the District, and give it, on the one hand, a more independent existence, while on the other they strove to put it into more potential relations with Congress. The most concise way of doing this seemed to be to make the District of Columbia an American Territory, with a Governor, a Delegate in Congress, and, in addition, a Board of Public Works to superintend municipal construction, street pavings, &c. If we had possessed a President with common sense, all would have been well. But acting under the advice of Morton, Butler, ex-Mayor Bowen, and several other interested demagogues, Grant refused to select a representative citizen, to preside over the District, but demanded that the party line should be strictly drawn here, and nobody put in charge who would not be one of his political fugelmen. The object amongst the citizens in creating the new government was to make it strictly neutral in political questions, but the President demanded that it should become entirely partisan in its character. He was on the point of nominating for Governor one of two of the worst men in the District, obnoxious to everybody [illegible], the unanimous protest of the better Republican class, he followed his natural instincts and nominated the richest man to be Governor. This was Mr. Henry D. Cooke, one of the most amiable, hospitable, and docile gentlemen in the country, a friend of almost everybody, and a particular victim and favorite of the people of this District. Mr. Cooke is no partisan, in any sense, and he had hoped, in common with all of us, for an opportunity to relieve this city from the great curse of popular suffrage, from the infliction of party spirit. The President wheeled upon him [illegible] of the Governorship, and when it was accepted, he demanded that Mr. Cooke go down to Republican conventions and put the entire affair of the internal district upon a partisan basis. As a consequence, we are worse off than before. The District of Columbia is now agitated almost as much as Cape Haytien, or Port au Prince; or, the city of Paris [illegible] in a struggle between some of the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau—A. General Chipman—and a lawyer, once of Maryland, and afterwards from Chicago, of the name of Richard Merrick. Flags are hung out over the streets. Bands [illegible] go howling in the night. The newspapers are fierce and provocative. Chaos is come again and all for nothing. [illegible] The Board of Public Works is also made up after the President's fashion, with but one man upon it who has any force of character or integrity. I allude to Mr. Alexander Shepherd. His associates are Mr. Mullett, the Architect of the Treasury, an overworked man, with no time to spare for these local duties; Dr. Magruder, Collector of the Port of Georgetown, whose time is fully occupied in the duties of that considerable post; A. B. Brown, a merchant, who is rarely seen at public affairs; Governor Cooke, who is at the head of the national branch of one of the largest banking concerns in the country—these are the Board of Public Works made by the President. Whatever may be the issue of the election, the people are already disgusted. Instead of escaping from party government it is apparent to us with ten-fold intensity, and, as in this case, so everywhere, the general interests are subordinated to the one controlling question of Grant's renomination.

GATH.

THE ERIE FIGHT.

Further Adjournment of the Reference before the Master—Those Books Not Yet Produced—Continued Evasion of the Order of the Court.

From the New York Times, April 19.

Kenneth G. White, Master in Equity, held court, yesterday, for the continuation of the investigation into the disposition and whereabouts of the 40,054 shares of the Erie Railroad stock claimed by Heath and Raphael, English stockholders of the company, and which they allege were illegally issued and sold by James Fisk, Jr., Jay Gould, and Directors of the railroad. [illegible] in the State Courts, for the defendants, and on the application of Mr. Southmayd, an order was issued directing their production yesterday. From the general dealings of the company in reference to this litigation, more especially in regard to their repeated refusals to comply with the order of the Court to produce these books, it was apparent it was not their interest to expose them to a critical scrutiny, and every endeavor would be made to delay and if possible avoid it. It was stated in Saturday's *Times* that these books would not be forthcoming yesterday, and the result justified the statement. [illegible] appearance before the Master, Ex-Judge Pierrepont being specially retained on behalf of the Erie Company.

Mr. Southmayd asked if the books, for which an order was issued on the last day, had been produced?

Mr. Morgan replied they had not, as the books specified in the order were different from those which were required.

Mr. Pierrepont said that only twenty minutes ago he had been informed [illegible] desired a postponement until this day. All he knew was that [illegible] a great deal of irrelevant matter was introduced into the litigation.

The Master observed that the fullest latitude was given in the investigation, and anything which affected or depreciated the marketable value of the stock was a fit subject for inquiry.

In reply to Mr. Southmayd, Mr. Pierrepont said there was no necessity to serve a second order for the production of those books, as he pledged his professional word they would be produced to-day.

By consent the whole matter was then adjourned until 1 o'clock this day.

Another Decision Against Fisk, Gould & Co.—An Order of Judge Barnard's Reversed.

Messrs. Fisk, Gould & Co., have just met with another defeat in the courts. Our readers will remember the famous "gold suits" brought against Smith, Gould & Martin, and James Fisk, Jr., to recover $1,500,000 upon purchases of gold made for these parties on the "Black Friday" of 1869, and how Judge George G. Barnard, at the instigation of Mr. Fisk and his counsel, Mr. Field, made an order removing sixteen of these suits out of the Superior Court and Common Pleas of this city into his court, for no other reason than because it was his court. The plaintiffs, of course, refused to submit to this treatment, and appealed to the General Term. This took it to Governor Hoffman's Judges in the First District, and Judge Barnard being disqualified, Judges Ingraham and Cardozo heard the appeal. It was argued before these Judges in September, 1870, and Judge Ingraham presently made his decision, which was that Judge Barnard had not a shadow of power to make such an order. But Judge Cardozo could not see it. He would not agree with Judge Ingraham, and he would not disagree because then the case would be sent to the Second Department, to be argued before other Judges. So he kept it until March, about six months, which was of course satisfactory to Fisk. At last, however, Judge Cardozo dissented from Judge Ingraham without giving any reason. Reasons were not easy for that opinion, and were not necessary. But then the case had to go to Brooklyn and be reargued, as Ingraham and Cardozo did not agree. No doubt Fisk and Gould thought the Brooklyn Judges would keep the case as long as the New York tribunal had done without decision, or perhaps they may have dreamed that they would really sustain their friend Barnard's extraordinary order. Alas for him, his dreams have come to naught. The Judges on the other side of the river are made of different stuff.

The appeal was argued in Brooklyn last Monday before Judges J. F. Barnard, Gilbert and Hogeboom, by ex-Judge Emott and Mr. Flanders for the plaintiffs, and by Mr. Field and Mr. Beach for Fisk and Gould. These Judges only took until Saturday to decide, when they unanimously reversed Judge George Barnard's order, and decided that the suits must go on where they were brought. So now the plaintiffs will get a fair and speedy trial, and the public will then learn how much gold Fisk & Co., bought at 160, and why they did not pay for it.

What an Alabama Republican Says.

NEW YORK, April 3.

DEAR SIR: As the Representative in Congress from the district in which I reside, I write this letter to say that I heartily endorse the views that I understand to have been recently expressed in Washington by Governor Lindsay and Judge Busteed as to the peaceable condition of Alabama, and to enter my protest, as a citizen and as a Republican, against the proposed interference by Congress with the internal affairs of that State. Any interference by Congress, or change of jurisdiction in criminal proceedings, will only tend to aggravate and embarrass and make worse the condition of things.

What the people of Alabama need and desire, with but very few exceptions, is to be let alone; to be left to work, to raise cotton, build their railroads, develop their resources, and regain their prosperity. That there have been occasional disturbances and some lawless acts in Alabama no one will deny, but these things occur in all the States, and the only wonder is that in Alabama it has been no worse.

If the friends of Alabama in Congress desire to improve her condition, and promote and encourage obedience to law and add to the general prosperity and tranquility, let them urge the removal of all the political disabilities imposed by existing laws on a portion of her people. Leniency, conciliation, justice will do more to prevent lawlessness and promote peace in the South, than severity and measures intended to humiliate and punish.

These gentlemen now at Washington urging Congressional interference with the local and domestic concerns of our State are not only the worst enemies of all our industrial pursuits, but they are doing more than all other enemies combined to destroy the Republican party. They are no true representatives of the Republican party and have no right to speak for it; and, if Republicans in Congress really desire to promote the peace and prosperity of the people of Alabama, I beg them to keep hands off and let us alone. Any additional interference by the General Government with the affairs of Alabama will seriously affect our State credit, suspend our works of internal improvement, and paralyze every industry.

You can make such use of this letter as you think proper. Very respectfully,

J. L. PENNINGTON.

HON. W. A. HANDLEY, Washington, D. C.

THE LAW COURTS.

Result of a Libel Suit Against the Chicago "Times."

Verdict in Favor of the Plaintiff, with Damages in the Sum of $2,500.

A Physician Awarded $20,000 for Injuries Received on Shipboard.

Circuit Court.

DAMAGES FOR AN ALLEGED LIBEL.

In the case of Mary Wallace against Wilbur F. Storey and another, proprietors of the Chicago *Times*, to recover for the publication alleged to have imputed the crime of adultery to plaintiff, the jury found defendants guilty, and assessed the damages at $2,500.

The defence was that the publication was of a fact stated upon the Coroner's book as having been given in testimony on an inquest held upon the body of plaintiff's husband, and that it had been reported, originally, to the satisfaction of a plaintiff.

[illegible]

LOST HIS MARE.

Before Judge Porter is on trial an action by Reuben Fuller against C. K. Baird, to recover for a mare killed at Hinsdale Station. It would seem that the plaintiff's mare was standing hitched to a buggy, near to the railroad track. Defendant drove up, and his wife having alighted, he backed his vehicle; this striking plaintiff's animal, she broke away, went to the track, upon which, at the moment, the railway cars came, the result being that the animal was killed.

INDEMNITY BOND.

There is on trial before Judge Gary an action brought by Eliza A. Buck to recover upon an indemnity bond executed by Charles J. [illegible], William E. Crandall and George Steele. The debt and damages are laid at $20,000. The bond was given to indemnify plaintiff upon a charter party of the propeller Equator for the season of 1869.

ASSUMPSIT.

Actions of assumpsit were commenced as follows: Martin Everson et al v. Charles E. Cook; demand, $2,000. William D. Dillard v. Martin O. Walker; demand, $250.

United States Circuit Court.

CASE CONCLUDED.

The action of assumpsit between J. W. Hughes and M. A. Lawrence, heretofore casually mentioned, was given to the jury.

TROVER—CLOTHING—LOST AND FOUND.

An action of trover was commenced by Alfred E. Colfax and Charles E. Overton, of New York, against Abraham Lipman, in which the damages are laid at $15,000. The property in controversy consists of a large quantity of clothing and cloths.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Discharged—Albert F. Beach, of Chicago.

NEW PROCEEDINGS.

A petition was filed by Schwab, McQuaid & Co. of Chicago, for an adjudication of bankruptcy against Peter and George P. Cunningham, of Chicago. The petitioning creditors claim $815.54; their charge is that the debtors have assigned their assets to one William Spring.

—A petition (voluntary) was filed by [illegible] of this city. [illegible]

Criminal Court.

CONVICTED.

Peter Murphy was tried upon an indictment charging him with the larceny of a quantity of clothing from Cuthbert W. Laing. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

—William Hay, for the larceny of $40 in money from Andrew Larsen, was found guilty, and the penalty affixed at one year in the Penitentiary.

REMANDED.

Andrew Peterson [illegible] the larceny of a horse and buggy from Abraham Cox. He hired the animal and vehicle and made off with it. He was remanded.

—Charles Clark, a small boy, shot a colored waiter at the Nevada House. He pleaded guilty of an assault with intent to do bodily injury, and was remanded.

ACQUITTED.

Francis Hansen, being a bar-tender at the Tremont House, was visited by Frank Searles. They struck up an acquaintance on the strength of being countrymen. [illegible] They did so.

County Court.

WILL PROVED.

The will of John Jeffrey was probated and letters testamentary issued to Robert Garrie and Benjamin S. Hoskins, on bond of $5,000.

ADMINISTRATION.

Walter Martin was appointed to administer upon the estate of E. J. Martin, under bond of $4,000.

—Randall Glenn was appointed to administer [illegible]

[illegible]

The Police Courts.

[illegible]

OPENING OF DEARBORN STREET.

Meeting of Property-Owners Interested—[illegible] Petition to be Presented to the Common Council.

[illegible]

UNDERWEAR, ETC.

J. B. SHAY
112, 114 & 116 Lake-st.
Invites an inspection of the FINEST and CHEAPEST stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, AND GLOVES
To be found in the West.
Ladies' full Regular Made Hose, 25c per pair.
Ladies' Extra Quality Merino Vests, 75 cents.
1,000 pairs Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, 25c. per pair.
Gentlemen's British Half Hose, 25c pair.
Gentlemen's Extra Quality White Dress Shirts, at $1.50.
Gentlemen's Superior Lisle Thread Hose, $5 dozen.
Gentlemen's celebrated 4-ply Fine Linen Collars, only $2 dozen.
Gents' Figured Cambric Shirts, $1.25.
&c., &c., &c., &c.
WE MAKE THE LOWEST PRICES
Call and See.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
ESTABLISHED IN 1856.
A. H. MILLER
The Leading Jeweller of the West,
Has just received, in addition to his large stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY, a full line of superior
TABLE CUTLERY
Pearl and Ivory Handles, Plated and Steel Blades. Also a full line of Sterling Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, of the Newest Styles.
Corner of Randolph & Clark-sts.

REMOVAL.
JOHN B. HALL
Successor to HILL & SPENCER,
MERCHANT TAILOR
REMOVED
To 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT.
FOR RENT.
[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.
Royal Havana Lottery.
[illegible]

WINDOW SHADES, ETC.
HASKINS
90 RANDOLPH-ST.
WINDOW SHADES, DRAPERY, LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES
[illegible]

[TH]E WHISKEY INTEREST.

[Sec]ond Day's Session of the Distillers' Convention.

[Ado]ption of By-Laws for the Government of the Organization.

[A] Plan of an Immense Scheme to Control the Production of Whiskey.

The Convention of Distillers of the United States assembled, yesterday morning, at Crosby's Music Hall, pursuant to adjournment, for the further consideration of the by-laws [illegible]. The President, Charles [illegible], of Syracuse, N. Y., called the convention to order at 9 o'clock. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE WHISKEY INTEREST.

Second Day's Session of the Distillers' Convention.

Adoption of By-Laws for the Government of the Organization.

The Plan of an Immense Scheme to Control the Production of Whiskey.

The Convention of Distillers of the United States assembled, yesterday morning, at Sherry's Mansion, pursuant to adjournment, for the further consideration of the business before it. At 10 o'clock, in order at 9 o'clock.

The President, Charles Mayer, of Cincinnati, O., called the convention to order at 9 o'clock.

The roll was called, and answers were made by delegates in the county.

Mr. Gayler, of Cincinnati, moved that the Convention proceed to the consideration of the By-Laws for the government of the Association.

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ARTICLE I. A convention of the distillers of the United States shall be held annually in the county of Cook, in the State of Illinois, on the first Tuesday of January, and such other days as may be necessary for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE II. The Board of Directors shall consist of seven members, who shall be elected by the Convention, and shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

ARTICLE III. The Board of Directors shall meet at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Chicago, on the first Tuesday of January, and such other days as may be necessary for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE IV. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Secretary, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Board, and shall perform such other duties as may be required by the Board.

ARTICLE V. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Treasurer, who shall give bonds in such sum as the Board may require, for the faithful performance of his duties.

ARTICLE VI. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association, and shall pay out the same only on the order of the Board of Directors, countersigned by the Secretary.

ARTICLE VII. The Treasurer shall keep a correct account of all moneys received and paid out by him, and shall report the same to the Board of Directors at each regular meeting.

ARTICLE VIII. The Treasurer shall give bonds in such sum as the Board may require, for the faithful performance of his duties.

ARTICLE IX. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association, and shall pay out the same only on the order of the Board of Directors, countersigned by the Secretary.

ARTICLE X. The Treasurer shall keep a correct account of all moneys received and paid out by him, and shall report the same to the Board of Directors at each regular meeting.

ARTICLE XI. The Treasurer shall give bonds in such sum as the Board may require, for the faithful performance of his duties.

ARTICLE XII. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association, and shall pay out the same only on the order of the Board of Directors, countersigned by the Secretary.

ARTICLE XIII. The Treasurer shall keep a correct account of all moneys received and paid out by him, and shall report the same to the Board of Directors at each regular meeting.

ARTICLE XIV. The Treasurer shall give bonds in such sum as the Board may require, for the faithful performance of his duties.

ARTICLE XV. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association, and shall pay out the same only on the order of the Board of Directors, countersigned by the Secretary.

ARTICLE XVI. The Treasurer shall keep a correct account of all moneys received and paid out by him, and shall report the same to the Board of Directors at each regular meeting.

ARTICLE XVII. The Treasurer shall give bonds in such sum as the Board may require, for the faithful performance of his duties.

ARTICLE XVIII. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association, and shall pay out the same only on the order of the Board of Directors, countersigned by the Secretary.

ARTICLE XIX. The Treasurer shall keep a correct account of all moneys received and paid out by him, and shall report the same to the Board of Directors at each regular meeting.

ARTICLE XX. The Treasurer shall give bonds in such sum as the Board may require, for the faithful performance of his duties.

ARTICLE XXI. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association, and shall pay out the same only on the order of the Board of Directors, countersigned by the Secretary.

ARTICLE XXII. The Treasurer shall keep a correct account of all moneys received and paid out by him, and shall report the same to the Board of Directors at each regular meeting.

ARTICLE XXIII. The Treasurer shall give bonds in such sum as the Board may require, for the faithful performance of his duties.

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ARTICLE XXVII. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association, and shall pay out the same only on the order of the Board of Directors, countersigned by the Secretary.

ARTICLE XXVIII. The Treasurer shall keep a correct account of all moneys received and paid out by him, and shall report the same to the Board of Directors at each regular meeting.

ARTICLE XXIX. The Treasurer shall give bonds in such sum as the Board may require, for the faithful performance of his duties.

ARTICLE XXX. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association, and shall pay out the same only on the order of the Board of Directors, countersigned by the Secretary.

ARTICLE XXXI. The Treasurer shall keep a correct account of all moneys received and paid out by him, and shall report the same to the Board of Directors at each regular meeting.

ARTICLE XXXII. The Treasurer shall give bonds in such sum as the Board may require, for the faithful performance of his duties.

ARTICLE XXXIII. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association, and shall pay out the same only on the order of the Board of Directors, countersigned by the Secretary.

ARTICLE XXXIV. The Treasurer shall keep a correct account of all moneys received and paid out by him, and shall report the same to the Board of Directors at each regular meeting.

ARTICLE XXXV. The Treasurer shall give bonds in such sum as the Board may require, for the faithful performance of his duties.

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ARTICLE XXXVII. The Treasurer shall keep a correct account of all moneys received and paid out by him, and shall report the same to the Board of Directors at each regular meeting.

ARTICLE XXXVIII. The Treasurer shall give bonds in such sum as the Board may require, for the faithful performance of his duties.

ARTICLE XXXIX. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association, and shall pay out the same only on the order of the Board of Directors, countersigned by the Secretary.

ARTICLE XL. The Treasurer shall keep a correct account of all moneys received and paid out by him, and shall report the same to the Board of Directors at each regular meeting.

ARTICLE XLI. The Treasurer shall give bonds in such sum as the Board may require, for the faithful performance of his duties.

ARTICLE XLII. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association, and shall pay out the same only on the order of the Board of Directors, countersigned by the Secretary.

ARTICLE XLIII. The Treasurer shall keep a correct account of all moneys received and paid out by him, and shall report the same to the Board of Directors at each regular meeting.

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ARTICLE XLV. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association, and shall pay out the same only on the order of the Board of Directors, countersigned by the Secretary.

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ARTICLE XLVII. The Treasurer shall give bonds in such sum as the Board may require, for the faithful performance of his duties.

ARTICLE XLVIII. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association, and shall pay out the same only on the order of the Board of Directors, countersigned by the Secretary.

ARTICLE XLIX. The Treasurer shall keep a correct account of all moneys received and paid out by him, and shall report the same to the Board of Directors at each regular meeting.

ARTICLE L. The Treasurer shall give bonds in such sum as the Board may require, for the faithful performance of his duties.

ARTICLE LI. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association, and shall pay out the same only on the order of the Board of Directors, countersigned by the Secretary.

ARTICLE LII. The Treasurer shall keep a correct account of all moneys received and paid out by him, and shall report the same to the Board of Directors at each regular meeting.

ARTICLE LIII. The Treasurer shall give bonds in such sum as the Board may require, for the faithful performance of his duties.

ARTICLE LIV. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association, and shall pay out the same only on the order of the Board of Directors, countersigned by the Secretary.

ARTICLE LV. The Treasurer shall keep a correct account of all moneys received and paid out by him, and shall report the same to the Board of Directors at each regular meeting.

ARTICLE LVI. The Treasurer shall give bonds in such sum as the Board may require, for the faithful performance of his duties.

ARTICLE LVII. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association, and shall pay out the same only on the order of the Board of Directors, countersigned by the Secretary.

ARTICLE LVIII. The Treasurer shall keep a correct account of all moneys received and paid out by him, and shall report the same to the Board of Directors at each regular meeting.

ARTICLE LIX. The Treasurer shall give bonds in such sum as the Board may require, for the faithful performance of his duties.

ARTICLE LX. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association, and shall pay out the same only on the order of the Board of Directors, countersigned by the Secretary.

ARTICLE LXI. The Treasurer shall keep a correct account of all moneys received and paid out by him, and shall report the same to the Board of Directors at each regular meeting.

ARTICLE LXII. The Treasurer shall give bonds in such sum as the Board may require, for the faithful performance of his duties.

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ARTICLE LXXX. The Treasurer shall give bonds in such sum as the Board may require, for the faithful performance of his duties.

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ARTICLE CX. The Treasurer shall give bonds in such sum as the Board may require, for the faithful performance of his duties.

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ARTICLE CCXLII. The Treasurer shall give bonds in such sum as the Board may require, for the faithful performance of his duties.

ARTICLE CCXLIII. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association, and shall pay out the same only on the order of the Board of Directors, countersigned by the Secretary.

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ARTICLE CCLXVII. The Treasurer sh

FOREIGN.

The Siege of Paris.

The Government Forces Constantly Gaining Ground.

Details of the Insurgent Disaster at Asnieres.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

RECENT FIGHTING.

PARIS, April 20.—A despatch dated Paris Tuesday night, says: "In the affair at Asnieres yesterday, the Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Battalion of the National Guards retreated inside the Paris crying, 'All is lost.' The people charged the Nationals with cowardice, and a fight ensued between the civil and military elements of the commune. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE COMMUNE.

[illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.

[illegible]

TURKEY.

[illegible]

IOWA.

Annual Meeting of the Iowa State Medical Society at Dubuque—Election of Officers.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

A Menagerie in a Thunder Storm—Collision with a Freight Train Carrying Wild Animals—How the Elephant was Affected by the Elements—Attempted Rascality—Personal—Notice to County Collectors.

[illegible]

Till-Tappers Arrested at Joliet.

[illegible]

The Liquor License System Adopted at Jacksonville—Damages Awarded.

[illegible]

Destruction Caused at Morris, Grundy County, by a Tornado.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Higher Prices Rule at the Stock Exchange.

Secretary Boutwell Surprises the Gold Gamblers.

The English Bondholders' Suit—Jay Gould Examined.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

MONEY.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENTS.

[illegible]

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

GOLD.

[illegible]

STOCKS.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

List of Bills Failing for Want of the Governor's Signature—The Capitol Commissioners to Visit Springfield, Ill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

War Department Meteorological Bulletin.

CHICAGO, April 20—11 p. m.—The following is the daily meteorological bulletin of the War Department for the benefit of commerce:

Place of Observation						
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Insurance Ring—The National Board. (Deceased.)

[illegible]

MORAL:

[illegible]

Silks and Grenadines.

A. G. Downs & Co., Nos. 119 and 121 State street, [illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Amusements.

[illegible]

Yesterday's Fires.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS.

An unusually brilliant and successful entertainment in the way of private theatricals was given, last evening, at No. 308 Michigan avenue, for the benefit of the Old Ladies' Home. [illegible]

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

Peteler's Portable Railroad and Cars—Important to Contractors.

[illegible]

To the Public.

[illegible]

Important Business Change.

[illegible]

Closing Sale.

[illegible]

A Sign of Craziness.

[illegible]

Delightful Reading.

[illegible]

Grand Opening.

[illegible]

Regular Auction Sales.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST SIDE SKATING RINK.

THE GREAT

EUROPEAN CIRCUS

Last Two Days! Last Two Days! Last Two Days!

AT THE

MAMMOTH SKATING RINK

MAMMOTH SKATING RINK

MAMMOTH SKATING RINK

Corner Randolph and Ada-sts.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY,

April 21 and 22.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION! CROWDED HOUSES!

FARWELL HALL.

THEO. THOMAS'

SIX GRAND CONCERTS AND ONE MATINEE.

MISS ANNA MEHLIG,

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS, SATURDAY MATINEE,

THE MINSTREL BOY.

MONDAY, April 24,

JOHN E. OWENS,

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Proprietor and Manager.

MR. FRANK DREW,

RORY O'MORE.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

CROWDED HOUSES

Shouts of Applause.

CENTURY PLANT

RICARDO.

Every Night.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

A GENUINE SUCCESS.

CINDERELLA

A Gorgeous Banquet of Beauty and Fun.

THE HOUSE CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME. HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

AUCTION SALES.

By A. G. CAMBRIDGE.

WINDING-UP SALE

AT THE

DONECANA HOUSE,

On Friday, April 21.

[illegible]

By G. P. GORE & CO.

AT AUCTION,

Household Furniture,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

Saturday, April 22, at 9½ o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Two Frame Dwellings and Lots,

ON FULTON-ST.

COTTAGE AND LOT,

ON BURNSIDE-ST.

100 Residence Lots,

AT AUCTION,

On Friday, April 21, at 10 o'clock a. m.

[illegible]

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.

Elegant Chamber and Parlor Sets, Second-hand Household Goods, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Secretaries, Desks, New and Second-hand Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets, Mirrors, Crockery, Glass, and Plated Ware, Piano Fortes,

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, April 22, at 9½ o'clock.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ENTIRE

FURNITURE

OF A BARBER'S SHOP

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, April 22, at 10 a. m.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

PROPERTY

TO CLOSE THE

Estate of the late Wm. H. Brown,

AT AUCTION,

On Monday, April 24, at 11 o'clock,

[illegible]

Five Stores and Dwellings.

Two Stores.

Brick Stores.

Corner North Clark and Indiana-st.

Stores and Dwelling.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By HENRY FELTMAN & CO.

[illegible]

By Order BYRN, SMITH & CO.,

118 LAKE-ST.

[illegible]

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE

FURNITURE!

Mattresses, Pianos, &c.

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, April 22, at 9½ a. m.

By HENRY FELTMAN & CO.,

110 LOTS AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

By COLBY & WIRTS.

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE

OF NEW

FURNITURE,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Friday, April 21, at 10 o'clock,

Second-hand Furniture

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

TO LEASE.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

$3,000 [illegible]

$12,000 [illegible]

$65,000 [illegible]

$90,000 [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

$100 [illegible]

$400 [illegible]

$500. [illegible]

$30,000 [illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

We again remind advertisers of the absolute necessity of handing in their favors at the earliest possible moment to-day for to-morrow's paper, and of condensing them into the smallest space. We repeat the request because the immense number of advertisements for THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE require extra time for their proper classification, and because the paper must go to press at an early hour to enable the carriers to supply themselves in season for its large circulation.

WASHINGTON.

Acquiescence of Great Britain in the Conclusions of the Joint High Commission.

Amended Regulations for the Transportation of Merchandise in Bond.

[illegible]

SETTLEMENT OF THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

List of Justices of the Peace for Chicago—The Forthcoming Centennial Anniversary of Independence—Personal—The Extra Session of the Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]